

How Old She Looks

Over a Resolution to Cite Auditor Hopkins For Contempt DOES NOT REACH A VOTE

Story of Hopkins' Refusal to Produce Evidence.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Senator Biddison this afternoon introduced a resolution citing Auditor Hopkins to appear before the bar of the council and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. On motion of Senator Williams the council, after three hours' discussion, adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m. without taking a vote.

The resolution to bring the auditor before the bar of the council for contempt is the outcome of Auditor Hopkins' refusal to produce the records and books of his office before the joint investigating committee. The committee had the matter under consideration in executive session last night and the resolution to cite the auditor for contempt was the result of the committee's deliberations. Consequently when the council convened this afternoon, immediately after the reading of the Journal Senator Biddison rose to a question of personal privilege and asked to introduce a resolution, the adoption of which would require the production of the records and books of the auditor upon the witness stand, proceeded as follows:

"Wherefore, your committee suggests to this council that the said S. N. Hopkins is guilty of a contempt of this council in refusing to produce the said vouchers and warrant stubs, and your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

"Resolved, That, it appearing that there is good reason to believe that S. N. Hopkins has been guilty and is guilty of a contempt of this council in refusing to produce the said vouchers and warrant stubs, and your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

"Resolved, That, it appearing that there is good reason to believe that S. N. Hopkins has been guilty and is guilty of a contempt of this council in refusing to produce the said vouchers and warrant stubs, and your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

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How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. Your household cares may be heavy and disappointing, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails. It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free. If you do not doubt the benefits you expect from the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, send for a free copy of our book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is a valuable treatise on the hair, and contains many interesting facts. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

tended that the cases cited by the preceding senator were not analogous and merely served their purpose of Congress to punish for contempt private individuals.

Sensor Clarke, who followed in support of the adoption of the resolution, did not confine himself to any legal argument as to the right of the legislature to demand the production of the auditor's books and records, but insisted that the legislature was entitled to know as to the conduct of affairs in the auditor's office and whether exorbitant bills had been allowed, concluding with a violent attack upon the auditor general.

Sensor Huston submitted that under the organic act the legislature had no power to go outside of matters concerning its own members, resolving itself into a judicial committee and exercise the powers of the courts.

Sensor Thacker, without declaring his attitude on the matter under consideration, argued in favor of more time for deliberation, urging that a serious question of legislative authority and power was involved and that the council should proceed carefully.

Sensor Biddison contended that the proposed investigation was necessary and that the legislature had the right to inform itself in order to make appropriations for the different departments.

Sensor Huston suggested having to bring into the argument the motives actuating the investigation, but he held it to be his duty to call attention to the omission of the auditor's letter from the resolution, which was marked "Exhibit D," but for some reason it was not attached. That letter, he said, was the auditor's answer to a resolution of the council, passed on January 10, 1898, for refusing to produce the documents of his office before the committee, but strangely enough it had not been submitted for the information of the council along with the other exhibits. He insisted that this was not a grand jury but a legislative body, and that the charges brought against Auditor Hopkins properly belonged to a grand jury.

At the close of Senator Huston's remarks Senator Bellamy moved that the council adjourn until Monday afternoon, and the motion carried with only a few scattering votes.

WHERE THE TROUBLE STARTED

Proceedings of the Session Wherein Auditor Hopkins Was Cited.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The investigation proceedings took an unusual turn Thursday afternoon, upon Auditor Hopkins' repeated refusal to produce the books and records of his office before the committee, and the appearance of Attorney General Cunningham as his legal adviser. The committee was in executive session when word was brought of the auditor's second refusal to produce the documents asked for, and without agreeing when such action would be taken, the committee decided to report the auditor's attitude to each house of the legislature and ask for further instructions.

Only four members of the committee were present—Messrs. Biddison, Clarke, Jones and Stevens—at the afternoon session when Judge Cunningham entered the room and announced that he appeared for Auditor Hopkins. In both the capacity of private attorney and attorney general of the territory, he announced further that he reserved the right, at any time during the proceedings to challenge the jurisdiction and authority of the committee, stating, however, that the committee would be accorded free access to all the books and records of the territorial office.

Just prior to the appearance of Attorney General Cunningham, Auditor Hopkins had been sworn, and asked if he had in his possession the vouchers and books of the military department and the staff books for the same. Replying in the affirmative, he was asked to produce them. Auditor Hopkins responded by submitting a letter addressed to the committee, which the chairman proceeded to read. The letter was a respectful declaration to allow the vouchers, records and books for which the auditor is responsible, to be taken away from the office, and invited the committee to transfer its session to the auditor's office, where the desired information was easily accessible.

It was at this stage that Attorney General Cunningham appeared and stated his reservation of the right to challenge the authority of the committee.

field, might be proper in a justice's court, but such quibbles and quibbles for the evident purpose of delay were not proper before a legislative committee, and he thought the matter of jurisdiction ought to be settled right now.

Judge Cunningham reiterated his desire to allow the committee in securing information and to accord it every courtesy, but at the same time he respectfully declined to allow any of the records to be produced unless further authority for action was shown, and as attorney general of the territory he specifically and positively reserved the legality of the committee.

Sensor Clarke, with some heat, wanted to know by what right the attorney general appeared before the committee, to which Judge Cunningham responded: "Well, I'm here; you may look up the law yourself."

Here Chairman Biddison interrupted by ruling that the attorney general unquestionably had a right to reserve a challenge as to the legality of the committee, but insisted that the attorney general answer the civil question submitted by Senator Clarke. Under this direction the attorney general appeared before the committee under the authority of the governor and the statute which directs the attorney general to appear in all actions to which the territory is a party. He then went on to explain that he appeared as a private attorney until the legality of the committee was shown, after which he would appear as attorney general of the territory.

Following this explanation, Chairman Biddison directed the auditor to produce the vouchers on which warrants for the expenses of the military department had been drawn during the past two years, and the witness left the room, followed by the attorney general. The committee then went into executive session on motion of Senator Clarke and decided to insist upon the production of the auditor's books and records before the committee. During the executive session word came that the auditor's second refusal to produce the vouchers desired, and it was agreed to report such refusal to both houses and ask for further instructions.

The proceedings of the morning session were also marked by a rather lively incident. During the examination of the first witness, Commissioner Huston, who came into the room and wanted to know if the committee had any right to investigate any of the departments without first apprising the heads of those departments of the committee's intention to take evidence. He followed up this inquiry by moving that the taking of evidence be suspended until the department office had been officially notified of the investigation.

Senator Clarke thought it most extraordinary that the proceedings should be delayed in the manner proposed, stating that he had been in years in Congress and the legislatures of other states, and it never had been the custom to pursue the course suggested by Senator Huston. He insisted that the meeting be open and the officials had the same right to attend as any other citizen, and he believed the motion was intended for the purpose of defeating the object of the investigation.

Sensor Huston in reply stated with considerable feeling that a hearing was always allowed even the worst criminal, yet here no official notice was given the auditor that it was on trial, and the whole proceeding looked like an ex parte attempt to convict or acquit.

Sensor Biddison here interjected the statement that he did not understand that anybody was on trial—that the purpose of the committee was simply to hear testimony for the information of the legislature. He was willing that witnesses should be subjected to cross-examination, but he would never consent to hear arguments.

Mr. Stevens explained that he was in favor of extending an invitation to the officials to attend the sessions of the committee, but he was not willing that the proceedings should be suspended in the meantime.

Sensor Huston's motion was voted down, and then Mr. Stevens' motion that notice of the investigation be served on the territorial officials was adopted with an amendment by Senator Clarke to include the people and taxpayers who desire to be represented by counsel that they be permitted to do so.

The first witness at the morning session was Winfield S. Smith, who described himself as "real estate agent, retired lawyer and teacher." His testimony was in relation to the offices occupied by the territorial officials and his understanding as to the rents paid. The territorial treasurer, he said, occupied six rooms, one of which he used for office purposes, the remainder for living rooms, for which he paid \$20, or \$2 a month. It was the witness' understanding that the rent was paid out of the territorial treasury. The witness did not know positively what rooms were set aside for the use of the attorney general, but had been told that the attorney general claimed an allowance of \$20 a month for rent, \$10 of which was paid by the United States attorney. His information was that, as a matter of fact, the attorney general had not paid any rent as yet.

That as yet, the witness further stated that the superintendent and auditor occupied two rooms, the rental value of which ought not to be more than \$12 a month. The witness was excused from the stand at this stage and will appear to give his testimony on other matters at a future time.

He was followed on the witness stand by Mr. Luther West, who is agent for the property now occupied by the territorial officials. Much of his testimony daily contradicted that given by Smith. He stated that the territorial treasurer occupied four rooms, for which he paid a monthly rental of \$21. Prior to this three of the same suite had been rented to a private firm for \$23 a month. The attorney general originally paid \$2 a month for his quarters, which was afterward reduced to \$1 a month, when the present United States attorney moved into rooms adjoining and assumed the payment of \$2 a month rent. He stated that the attorney general's rent had not been paid for over a year because of the exhaustion of the appropriation for that purpose, and the attorney general had informed him that he would have to wait for the rent until the legislature should appropriate the deficiency. The rooms occupied by the auditor were leased at \$2 a month, whereas under the Rentlaw administration Auditor Nichols paid \$7 a month rent, with the use of one additional room. A reply to a question by Senator Clarke, the witness stated that the rents were paid in territorial warrants, which were sent to the owner of the building. He denied that any of the warrants were sold to any of the present territorial officials. The witness then explained the lease made by Governor Renfrow, as a private individual, of the quarters occupied by the territorial officials, for which he paid an annual rental of \$1,800, subletting the rooms to territorial officials and private individuals.

The committee at this point was about to excuse the witness, when he asked permission to make a statement. There was an apparent hesitancy in the part of the committee, and the witness burst out: "You people appear to be prompted by what you hear and I think you ought to hear the other side." At this point the committee took a recess.

IT MAY HOLD OVER

Legislature Not Likely to Adjourn Before March 10.

OF 749 BILLS INTRODUCED

Only 120 Acted on—The Senate's Squabbling.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The per diem life of the Kansas legislature is only fifteen days more. Thirty-five days of the fifty are gone and only 120 bills have been disposed of in the house. There are yet 629 measures sticking to the calendar and every day sees a fresh budget dumped into the hopper. No adjournment will be reached before the 10th of March and if work is continued even up to that date 400 bills will die untouched except for the printing fee which the state printer squeezes out of them. So far not a single measure of general importance has been passed. The legislature is not particularly to blame. The two houses do the best their politics will allow, which is a species of buck and ram process that would do credit to the most highly developed of modern circus programs. The house every now and then adorns and embellishes a chunk of justice into the legal superfluity of a bill and runs over to the senate with flushed face and immediately the Populist senate bucks because Republican votes made the measure, and that body, distinguished for its "blue" and "red" politics, proceeds to whittle the said house bill into an image of Populism. It is then carried back to the house on a platter, which sets the house to kicking and squirming worse than a horse with a sore back in cold harness. This is the whole show. Only one scene, in one act, but every act and every scene is the same. The house deserves credit, though, for one thing—it goes along with itself. The senate doesn't. Senator Hanna, who has been accused of buying tons of oleomargarine in Kansas City to mix with his "pure dairy butter," charged Jumper, Titus and King with "taking booties," yesterday, whereupon Jumper called Hanna an idiot. Nobody has even mentioned that either Hanna or Jumper mis-stated conditions, but the quarrel isn't helping Kansas.

So far, the boarding houses and cheap theaters of Topeka have been the chief beneficiaries of the session. For that matter, this applies less aptly than two years ago or four years ago, but the average taxpayer rises up, day after day to inquire "Quid Bonum?" which is a state phrase generally understood to mean: "If this is all, what in the name of common sense are legislatures for?"

But legislatures are themselves not altogether to blame. The people require all this of them. They elect representatives every two years with only one express instruction, to spend \$3,000 a day for fifty days. These members have their credentials, and if the variety theaters get most of the per diem and the balance is distributed to poker and boarding houses, the taxpayer should stand the freight and saw wood. It's a mighty good show.

ALL KINDS OF OCTOPUSES
Kansas Sometimes Does a Little in That Way Herself.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The state of Kansas chews up and spits out an octopus every day or two, but the state of Kansas nevertheless indulges practices and assumes powers that would not be tolerated in an octopus for a minute. Here is a case in point: On the night of Stanley's inauguration T. A. Boo and John Bowers fell off the south porch of the state house and both were crippled for life. The fault is the fault of the state. The porch is twenty feet high and not a railing on it, not a balustrade or guard of any kind. If a railroad company or any kindred octopus were guilty of such negligence it would have a million of judgments in a year and if the claims were not paid the great state of Kansas would rise up and pulverize said octopus on sight. But the state cannot be sued, and these wretched claims are piled into this sorry weather-pit on ice shoe die. So far, they have only a committee recommendation for \$20.

GOVERNOR SICK WITH GRIP
Wright of Barton Is Not Expected to Live.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Governor Stanley has been down with the grip for two days and will probably not be out for two or three days. The prevalence of grip and cold among the occupants of the state house, and especially representative hall, has been something remarkable. As many as ten members at a time for sickness. The state house is the most poorly ventilated building in the state. Wright of Barton took sick the first week of the session and is now at the point of death.

BRAND INSPECTION BILL
House Adopts Rivercraft's Local Option Measure.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The committee of the whole this afternoon recommended Rivercraft's bill providing for an inspection of cattle brands in counties wherein fifty residents of any county petition it.

JOHN ADAMS GETS THERE
John Adams has put three bills through the house on third reading. This is the record and proves Mr. Adams' value as a working member. Mr. Adams was called to the chair yesterday as speaker pro tem and showed himself not second to any member of the house as a presiding officer.

RAILROAD ATTORNEYS UNEASY
Two Bills Introduced That They Call Dangerous.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—It is not very generally known that the railroad attorneys are almost as uneasy about this legislature as they were two years ago. One of the bills they are afraid of, and one that is backed by a strong and active lobby, is the bill by Lawrence of Sumner providing that no person shall be allowed to run an engine on any Kansas railroad unless he has had three years' experience and no trainman shall fire on a locomotive unless he has had two years' experience. This the railroad attorneys regard as a dangerous measure to the roads in case of a strike. The lobby of firemen and engineers from the unions had pushed this bill in a position very favorable for passage before the railroad people became aware of the real import of the provisions it contained.

Another bill, by King in the senate and Jacobs in the house, provides that when a farmer or grain shipper or merchant or shipper of any kind orders a car for a shipment of any kind and the car is not furnished within three days, the railroad company must pay the shipper from \$1 to \$2 per day. As it is now, the shipper, when a car is furnished, must pay three days charge the shipper from \$1 to \$2 per day until the car is loaded. It is thought that the measure will get through both houses without any trouble. Besides these two bills there is a special findings bill in the senate which the road threatens to pass.

HOUSE WANTED JACKKNIVES
But Buried the Resolution Providing for Them on Second Thought.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The house yesterday afternoon passed a resolution providing itself with jackknives of the IXL brand. Harris of Lyons thought that the knives ought to be of American manufacture instead of British make, and offered a resolution to that effect.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, Hon. A. T. Goodwyn, Congressman from Alabama, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman as follows:

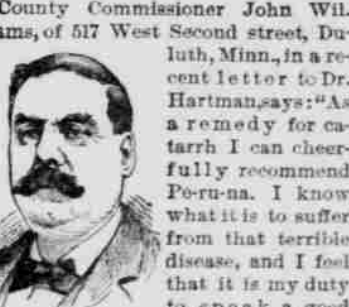
"Gentlemen—I have now used one bottle of Pe-ru-na and am a well man today. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year." Pe-ru-na is very prompt in its action. One bottle convinces the most skeptical.



Mr. T. Sherman Bryan, writing to Dr. Hartman, says: "I have been using Pe-ru-na for some time past and wish to testify as to its great value in cases of catarrh. My whole system was permeated with catarrh for several years. After using Pe-ru-na I find that I am greatly improved and cannot speak too highly in praise of your great medicine. It has given me a new lease on life." Mr. T. Sherman Bryan is a cousin of William Jennings Bryan, late candidate for President, and namesake of General William T. Sherman.

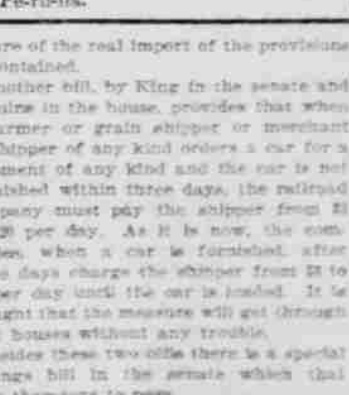


Sister of St. Francis, The Sisters of St. Francis of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, East Main street, corner of Rose avenue, Columbus, Ohio, in a letter dated June 2, 1898, to Dr. S. B. Hartman, say: "Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy for la grippe, of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character. We began to use it, and experienced such wonderful results that since then Pe-ru-na has become our favorite medicine for la grippe, catarrh, coughs, colds and bronchitis."



County Commissioner John Williams, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease, and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for that remedy." Mr. John Williams, word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief. Pe-ru-na cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

How many lives are ruined, how many homes made unhappy, by catarrhal diseases, no man can number. The whole trouble results from a foolish or willful neglect of common sense. While Pe-ru-na, properly used, will cure almost every case of chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and consumption (in its first stages), yet, as a preventive of these diseases, it is of still greater value. We do not hesitate to guarantee that every one who uses Pe-ru-na at the beginning of a cold will quickly recover, and the cold leave no trace of damage to the system. Thus multitudes of people are saved from chronic catarrh by use of Pe-ru-na.



Miss Annie Wyndotte, queen of the operatic stage and dramatic soprano, has written Dr. Hartman a number of very enthusiastic letters concerning her cure. Catarrh had completely destroyed her voice, so that she was unable to speak aloud. Pe-ru-na restored her voice completely, enabling her to return to her profession.

She writes Dr. Hartman from Fifteenth street and Jackson avenue, Kansas City, Mo.: "Pe-ru-na has been my salvation. It has given me back a beautiful voice—a gift of God; it has brought me once more to my old profession. I can talk now, and sing, where before I could scarcely whisper. I wish every person who is suffering as I suffered might know Pe-ru-na. My voice was completely gone. I am now entirely restored to health and voice."

Although this is a remarkable cure, it is exactly what Pe-ru-na is doing every day, east, west, north and south.



Congressman R. Z. Linney, from North Carolina, writes to Dr. Hartman from Washington, D. C., as follows: "My Private Secretary has been using Pe-ru-na for several weeks and I wish to testify as to its great value and merits in cases of catarrh. My Secretary had as bad a case as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle he seems like a different man. I don't think any man under a nervous strain should be without it."

Major A. A. Mahon, Major Algernon A. Mahon, of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Macon, Ga., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman from Washington, D. C., says: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than your Pe-ru-na for catarrh. It has surely cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done for me. Pe-ru-na is the greatest remedy ever prepared, and I think I have tried them all." The Doctor receives many such letters every week.



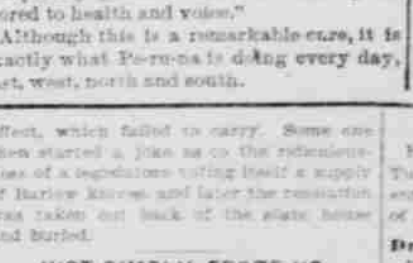
Miss Sadie Martinot, the prominent young actress, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na, as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend Pe-ru-na to the members of my profession. I have found it most helpful, and taken directly before the performance, whenever the voice seems unreliable, it relieves hoarseness and dispels all tendency to coughing. I regard it as invaluable to actresses, singers, and all persons who are obliged to depend upon clearness of voice. I consider Pe-ru-na of especial benefit to women and particularly recommend it to them. My dressing-table is never without it."



Hon. Geo. Kersten, a well-known Justice of the Peace of Chicago, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh for nine years. My catarrh was located chiefly in my head. I tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Pe-ru-na, through the daily newspapers. After taking the remedy for two weeks I was entirely cured. I consider my cure permanent, as it has been two and a half years since I was cured."



At least one-half of the inhabitants north of the 40th degree of latitude are more or less afflicted with catarrh in some form. To any that this vast multitude of people are miserable is to give only a mild statement of the case. Nearly every disease to which the human family is subject is caused by catarrh. Very few people, indeed, are entirely free from catarrh. Send for Dr. Hartman's latest free book on catarrh. Insist on having Pe-ru-na. There is no medicine that can take its place. There is only one systematic catarrh remedy, and that is Pe-ru-na.



Dr. Tucker of Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 11.—Dr. G. F. Tucker, a pioneer Kansan and a prominent Macon, died at his home here today of apoplexy.

JUST SIMPLY FROZE UP
Legislators are Not Immune Against Cold Below

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The legislature froze to a dead stop this morning, and it was long after the hour for meeting before the members began to show up in the hall. All morning there was a bare room and most of the members stood around in different parts of the lobby with their hands in their pockets to keep warm. The morning had to close with as high as 12 degrees below.

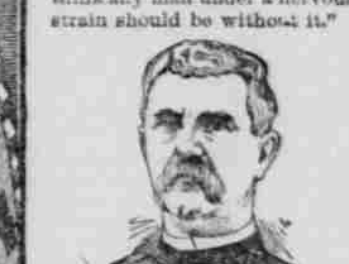
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But While the Dictionary Lists Kansas Boys Will Not Suffer.

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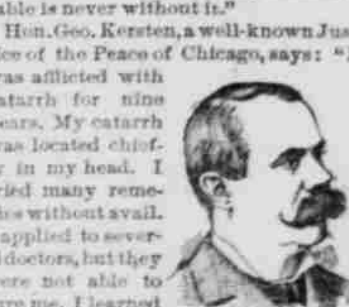
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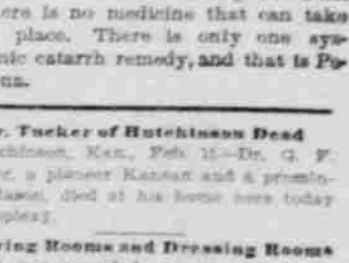
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